

Birding Ecotours



NAMIBIA, BOTSWANA, AND SOUTH AFRICA PRIVATE TOUR TRIP REPORT

10 – 27 FEBRUARY 2026

By Daniel Engelbrecht



*We had exceptional views of the scarce **Pel's Fishing Owl** in Botswana – our bird of the trip!*

Overview

This southern African birding tour was developed for Ken and Ann Nora with the aim of sampling a wide variety of the subregion's birds, mammals, and habitats. Over the course of 18 days, we traversed three countries (Namibia, Botswana, and South Africa) and recorded over 400 bird and 36 mammal species. Overall, the tour was a resounding success, and we connected with most of our target birds and mammals. At times, we had challenging weather conditions, with rain falling on most days while in Namibia and Botswana; however, we largely managed to work around the weather and seldom missed targets because of it. In Botswana, water levels in the Okavango River were unusually high. As a result, a lack of exposed sandbars and floodplains meant we missed a couple of species typically seen in this area. By contrast, we were fortunate to have exceptional weather in South Africa and even managed to pull back a few species that had been missed in Namibia.

The tour started in Windhoek, the capital city of Namibia, where we birded several sites around the city and found key targets including **Rockrunner**, **Monteiro's Hornbill**, and **White-tailed Shrike**, in addition to many classic Kalahari dry thornveld specials like **Crimson-breasted Shrike** and **Violet-eared Waxbill**. After Windhoek, we made our way north to Etosha National Park with several exploratory stops along the Namib escarpment, where we found the scarce and localized **Herero Chat**. Etosha was, as always, productive, and over the course of four nights, we found several of our targets, including Namibian near-endemics like **Damara Red-billed Hornbill**, **Violet Wood Hoopoe**, and **Carp's Tit**, with other highlights including **Blue Crane**, **Red-necked Falcon**, **Rufous-eared Warbler**, **Double-banded Courser**, and exceptional views of **Leopard** and **Cheetah**. Our time in northern Namibia produced the Critically Endangered ([BirdLife International](#)) **White-headed Vulture**, the range-restricted **Black-faced Babbler**, **Hartlaub's Babbler**, **Swamp Boubou**, and **Brown Firefinch**.

In Botswana, we spent two nights at the wonderful Xaro Lodge, where we had walk-away views of our bird of the trip - **Pel's Fishing Owl**. Other highlights from the Okavango Delta included **African Pygmy Goose**, **Long-toed Lapwing**, **White-backed Night Heron**, **Coppery-tailed Coucal**, **Chirping** and **Luapula Cisticolas**, and **Retz's Helmetshrike**. We had six nights in northern South Africa, which we spent primarily between the famous Zaagkuilsdrift Road and the highland grasslands of Dullstroom. Among the many excellent birds seen, some of the highlights included **Southern Bald Ibis**, **Denham's Bustard**, **Blue Korhaan**, **Orange River** and **Grey-winged Francolins**, **Montagu's Harrier**, **Southern White-faced Owl**, **Cape Eagle-Owl**, **African Wood Owl** (our 10th owl species of the trip), **Melodious Lark**, **Buff-streaked Chat**, **Gurney's Sugarbird**, and **Yellow-breasted Pipit**.

The final leg of our trip saw us birding around Cape Town, visiting scenic sites including Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden, Rooi-Els, Harold Porter Botanical Garden, and Stony Point Nature Reserve. Highlights here included a stack of endemics, such as **African Penguin**, **Bank**, **Crowned**, and **Cape Cormorants**, **Cape Rockjumper**, **Cape Sugarbird**, **Orange-breasted Sunbird**, **Cape Rock Thrush**, and **Cape Siskin**.



*The Namibian near-endemic **Monteiro's Hornbill** was seen several times on this trip.*

Detailed Report

Day 1, 10th February 2026. Arrival in Windhoek

Our much-anticipated southern African birding adventure kicked off on the outskirts of Namibia's capital city, Windhoek. Upon disembarkation at Hosea Kutako International Airport, we were treated to our first views of the near-endemic **Bradfield's Swift**, which were breeding in the palm trees at the terminal. The drive to River Crossing Lodge, our base for the next two nights, passed without event, and we added our first pair of **Pale Chanting Goshawks** perched on a roadside fence post. Upon arrival at River Crossing Lodge, we heard the distinctive screeching calls of **Rosy-faced Lovebirds** and enjoyed excellent views of these attractive near-endemic parrots. After a tasty lunch overlooking the Auas Mountains, we set off for our first birding session around the lodge.

The dry thornveld savannas of southern Africa are particularly productive during the summer months. We soon connected with several species characteristic of this habitat, including **Acacia Pied Barbet**, **Pririt Batis**, **Brown-crowned Tchagra**, the eye-searingly gorgeous **Crimson-breasted Shrike**, **Long-billed Crombec**, **Barred Wren-Warbler**, **Black-chested Prinia**, **Chestnut-vented Warbler**, **Cape and Violet-backed Starlings**, **Kalahari Scrub Robin**, **Marico Sunbird**, **White-browed Sparrow-Weaver**, **Blue Waxbill**, **Green-winged Pytilia**, **Black-throated Canary**, and **Golden-breasted Bunting**. Our first cuckoos of the trip came in the form of a single **Diederik Cuckoo**, shortly followed by a **Jacobin Cuckoo**. We wanted to get one of our main targets around Windhoek out of the way on the first day, and so we started working the rocky outcrops and boulder-strewn hillsides around the lodge. While searching for our target, we were treated to good views of the adorable **Pearl-spotted Owlet** – our first owl of the trip. After a

few minutes of searching, we heard the jumbling call of our target – the near-endemic **Rockrunner**. This species can be a real skulker, and after a lengthy game of cat-and-mouse, we secured excellent views of it. Our mammal account was also opened this afternoon with sightings of **Common Warthog** and **Rock Hyrax**.



*We had good views of the localized **Rockrunner** on our first afternoon in Windhoek.*

We returned to the restaurant and witnessed a spectacular African sunset that seemed to get better every time we looked up from our meals (or set down our wine glasses). What a start to the trip!

Day 2, 11th February 2026. Full day birding around Windhoek

We had a pre-dawn start today with the prospect of an exciting day exploring some of Windhoek's best birding sites. After an early breakfast at the lodge, we birded along the lodge's exit road. What was supposed to be a short ten-minute drive to Avis Dam on the outskirts of Windhoek took us just shy of two hours! The action was nonstop. Our first stop yielded the ever-popular waxbill trio of **Blue**, **Black-faced**, and **Violet-eared Waxbills**, along with the latter species' brood parasite – the equally striking **Shaft-tailed Whydah**. While enjoying the waxbills, something caught our eye atop a *Sekelbos* tree – a **Rockrunner**! We were treated to prolonged views of this individual before working our way through a mixed-species flock containing **Grey Go-away-bird**, **Cardinal Woodpecker**, **Swallow-tailed Bee-eater**, **Yellow-bellied** and **Burnt-necked Eremomelas**, **Rattling Cisticola**, **African Red-eyed Bulbul**, **Cinnamon-breasted Bunting**, **Long-tailed Paradise Whydah**, and many of the species seen on the previous afternoon. A dry riverbed produced our first **Red-billed Spurfowls** of the trip, more **Rosy-faced Lovebirds**, and a male **Monteiro's Hornbill** (another Namibian near-endemic) carrying prey items to his partner encased in her nest on a cliff face. Mammals were also well represented, and we saw our first **Yellow** and

Common Slender Mongooses, Chacma Baboon, Steenbok, Gemsbok, and more Common Warthogs on our way to Avis Dam.

A few brief stops along the Avis Dam access road added **European Bee-eater, White-backed Mousebird, Bearded Woodpecker, Ashy Tit, Wattled Starling, and Pin-tailed Whydah** to the trip list. Water levels at the dam were high, and overall, waterbird activity was rather low; still, we saw **Egyptian Goose, Pied Avocet, Blacksmith Lapwing, Red-knobbed Coot, and Common Sandpiper**. We birded for a few minutes in the thornveld surrounding the parking area, which yielded **Namaqua Dove, Grey-backed Camaroptera, Common Waxbill, Red-billed Firefinch, and Southern Red Bishop**. It was also fun to work through large numbers of aerial feeders here, including **Alpine, Bradfield's, Little, and African Palm Swifts**, joined by **Large Rock Martin** and **Greater Striped Swallow**.



White-tailed Shrike is always a special bird to see, and we had excellent views!

After a productive session at Avis Dam, we drove through Windhoek to Gammas Water Care Works on the western side of the city. By this time, the midday heat had arrived, and we only added a handful of new species while birding the reedbeds, bulrushes, and ponds. A few of the new additions included **Great and Reed Cormorants, African Darter, Little Grebe, Little Heron, Common Reed Warbler**, and a surprise flyover of a **Great White Pelican**. We then made our way back to the lodge for lunch and met again later that afternoon to bird around the grounds. The afternoon session proved to be rewarding, and we added **Black Cuckoo, Common and White-rumped Swifts, African Grey Hornbill, Purple Roller, Pale-winged Starling, Cape Penduline Tit, and Great Sparrow** to the trip list. Ken also enjoyed good looks at our first **South African Ground Squirrels**. The main target for the afternoon took us a while to find; however, it was well worth the wait, and we enjoyed walk-away views of a pair of **White-tailed Shrikes**. Namibia is

arguably the best place in the world to see this giant batis-like bird, and we were thrilled with our encounter with it.

We had dinner at the lodge and had an early night in preparation for our pre-dawn departure tomorrow.

Day 3, 12th February 2026. Transfer to Etosha National Park

The plan for today was to head north to Etosha National Park. Although the drive is roughly five hours long, we made several stops along the way to target a few central Namibian specials that we would not have the chance to see again on this itinerary.



*We were thrilled to find **Herero Chat** south of Karibib.*

Our first stop was a dirt road south of the dusty town of Karibib. The drive from Windhoek passed largely without event, but we did add our first **Kori Bustards** (well picked up by Ann-Nora) and **Abdim's Storks** of the trip. Despite the ominous dark skies, we managed to largely avoid the rain while birding the arid thornveld south of Karibib, and we added several good birds, including **Tawny Eagle**, **Lanner Falcon**, **Grey-backed Sparrow-Lark**, numerous vocal **Monotonous Larks**, **Capped Wheatear**, **Red-headed Finch**, **Buffy Pipit**, and **Lark-like Bunting**. An early highlight was discovering a large, active **Sociable Weaver** colony. Their massive nests are a classic feature of the Kalahari landscape, and we enjoyed watching them busily commute to and from the communal nest. While watching the weavers, we were alerted to the presence of a **Pygmy Falcon** calling from a Camelthorn, and we had good views of this adorable raptor.

We then continued along the dirt road to a cluster of hills where, after about five minutes of searching, we found the rare and localized **Herero Chat**. This bird can be exceedingly difficult to

find at the best of times, so we were most fortunate to have prolonged views of this special bird away from the sites further to the northwest where it is typically seen. **Dusky Sunbird** was the only other new addition at this site. After a fruitful first stop, we made our way north to Omaruru, where we first birded along another dirt road, yielding our second pair of showy **White-tailed Shrikes**, a **Monteiro's Hornbill**, and our first **Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill**. A large troop of **Chacma Baboons** also provided some entertainment here. Despite searching for a while, the Rüppell's Parrots at Omaruru Rest Camp were nowhere to be seen (or heard!), but we did have excellent views of **Damara Red-billed Hornbill** and **Groundscraper Thrush**. We had lunch in the small town of Outjo before driving the last hour to Etosha National Park, one of southern Africa's most famous national parks and our base for the next four nights.



*This showy **Icterine Warbler** welcomed us to our chalets in Okaukuejo.*

A torrential downpour had just passed as we entered the park, and we capitalized on the typical post-rain surge in bird activity. A few of the new birds we added in the Mopani woodlands, thronscrub, and open plains on our way to Okaukuejo Camp included several raucous **Northern Black Korhaans**, **Lilac-breasted Roller**, **Lesser Grey Shrike**, **Sabota Lark**, **White-browed Scrub Robin**, **Marico Flycatcher**, **Desert Cisticola**, and **Scaly-feathered Weaver** (Finch), along with many species already seen. As expected, our mammal list grew with additions including **Impala**, **Blue Wildebeest**, **Springbok**, and **Common Giraffe**. After checking in at Okaukuejo, we picked up the typical warbling call of an **Icterine Warbler** calling from a tree in the parking area. This species is usually quite reclusive; however, we were treated to excellent views and photographic opportunities as it foraged only a few feet from us.

Over dinner, we were treated to another spectacular African sunset, followed by an electric storm and heavy rainfall. What a day it had been!

Day 4, 13th February 2026. Full day birding in Etosha

Keen to make the most of the cooler early hours of the day, we were up in time to leave the camp as the gates opened at sunrise. For two hours, we birded the muddy roads north of Okaukuejo along the western side of Etosha Pan. The habitat here was vast, consisting only of short shrubs, occasionally interrupted by grassy plains. A few early highlights included close-up views of a perched **Greater Kestrel**, our first **Red-footed Falcon** of the trip (we would see hundreds more over the coming days), **Cape Crow**, **Red-breasted Swallow**, good views of **Desert** and **Zitting Cisticolas**, a group of **Double-banded Coursers**, and **Rufous-eared Warbler**. An isolated population of the latter inhabits the scrubby vegetation surrounding the pans – the northernmost limit for the species.



*We had multiple encounters with **Double-banded Coursers** in Etosha.*

We had great views of three **Black-backed Jackals**, as well as many of the same mammals as the previous few days. Larks were also well represented, and we saw **Rufous-naped**, **Eastern Clapper**, and **Spike-heeled Larks** in the short vegetation along with **Monotonous** and **Sabota Larks** in the woodlands around the camp. **Grey-backed Sparrow-Larks** were common again today.

We returned to Okaukuejo Camp for breakfast, packed our bags, and started the long drive to Halali Camp. Despite the scorching midday temperatures, we added several new birds, including **Common Ostrich**, **Bateleur**, **European Bee-eater**, **Chat Flycatcher**, **Red-billed Quelea**, and **Quailfinch**. In one of the plains sections of the drive we were treated to the spectacle of over a hundred foraging **Red-footed Falcons**, along with several **Lesser Kestrels**. The good rains meant we almost continuously heard both **Harlequin Quail** and **Common Buttonquail** at every stop; however, we only managed split-second glimpses of these nomadic ground-dwellers as they

flushed from the road verge. A mixed species flock in the Mopani woodlands gave us good looks at our first **Southern White-crowned Shrikes** and **White-crested Helmetshrikes**, before arriving at Halali in time for lunch at the restaurant.



*The raucous **Northern Black Korhaans** were a constant feature during our time in Etosha.*

After lunch, we took a walk around the campgrounds in search of Bare-cheeked Babbler which, despite trying to see several times over the course of our stay at Halali, we were unable to find. Still, we did manage to add **Shikra**, **Double-banded Sandgrouse**, and **Spotted Flycatcher**, as well as several inquisitive **Smith's Bush Squirrels**. Once the heat of the day had passed, Ken and I took a short drive on the roads heading into the Mopani woodlands south of the camp. Here, we were treated to marvelous close-up views of a pair of **Double-banded Sandgrouse**, as well as **Great Spotted Cuckoo**, **Red-billed Buffalo Weaver**, and our first **Greater Kudu**. As we watched the sunset in camp, we were interrupted by a raucous flock of **Violet Wood Hoopoes** – another Namibian near-endemic.

We enjoyed our dinner at the restaurant in Halali and decided to head out after dinner for owling in the camp. Almost immediately, we heard a **Western Barn Owl** calling, and after a few minutes, we managed to tape in a pair and had walk-away views. We strolled around the grounds for another hour, which produced a **Southern Lesser Galago** and a silent **African Scops Owl** perched out in the open.



The diminutive African Scops Owl showed well in Halali.

Day 5, 14th February 2026. Full day birding in Etosha

Again, we decided to head out before breakfast this morning, this time to explore the road heading north of Halali. We pulled over to photograph a **Black-winged Kite** in the early morning light when, suddenly, it was joined by a **Red-necked Falcon** – one of our main targets at Etosha. The bird perched for a while before flying off again – our only sighting of this species for the trip. The rest of our early morning drive yielded many of the same species as yesterday, along with a striking male **Eurasian Golden Oriole** and a showy pair of **Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Larks**. We also saw our first **Hartebeest** foraging among large herds of other mammals, such as **Gemsbok**, **Springbok**, and **Blue Wildebeest**.

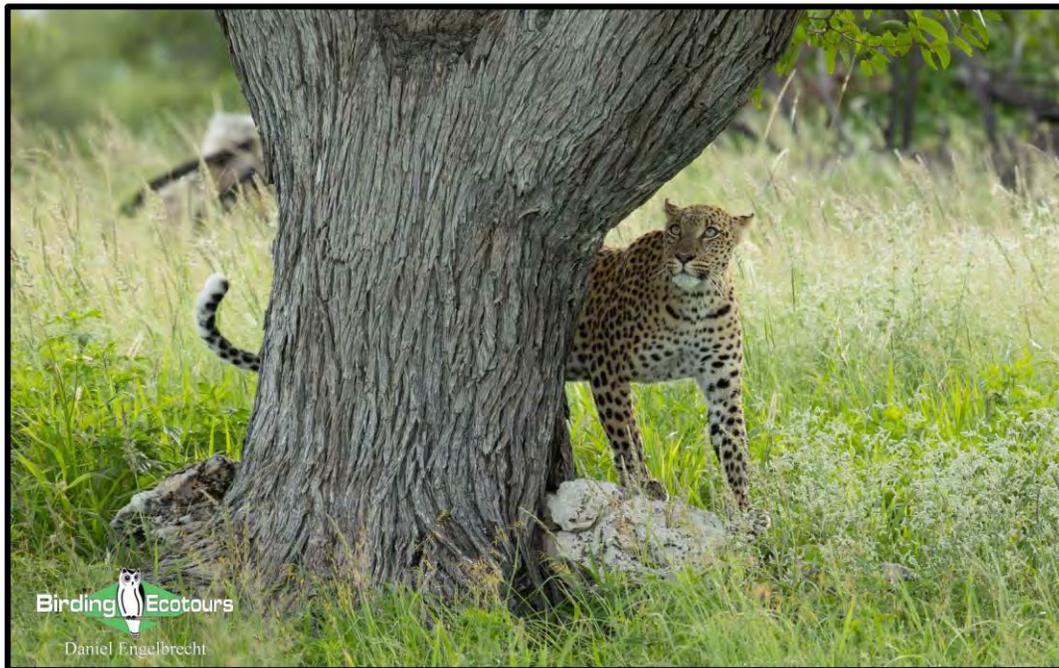
After breakfast at Halali we took a walk around the grounds, which produced **Monteiro's**, **Damara Red-billed**, **Southern Red-billed**, and **African Grey Hornbills**, and our first **African Paradise Flycatcher**, **Common Scimitarbill**, and **Carp's Tit**. Another short drive before lunch yielded a flyover **Black-chested Snake Eagle** and a **Common Cuckoo**. We escaped the heat of the day in the comfort of our air-conditioned rooms and were out again late in the afternoon for our final birding of the day.

In the afternoon, we drove to the Etosha Pan lookout, where we were treated to several **Chestnut-banded Plovers** and the spectacle of thousands of **Lesser** and **Greater Flamingos** foraging way out towards the center of the pan. Other highlights included an immature **Gabar Goshawk** foraging in the road, several **European Rollers**, five Critically Endangered (BirdLife International) **White-backed Vultures** atop a tree, a single **Red-crested Korhaan**, and our only views of **Blue Crane**. We spent several minutes watching three cranes walk across the plains in the golden evening light, a memorable sighting indeed.

We returned to Halali for dinner and witnessed another epic thunderstorm as we fell asleep in our chalets.

Day 6, 15th February 2026. Full day birding in Etosha

Today we took an early morning drive to Goas waterhole, which, despite yielding many of the same birds seen on the previous days, delivered big in the mammal department. While scanning the waterhole, we heard the barking alarm call of an **Impala**. We made our way around the waterhole to investigate and Ken spotted a female **Leopard** in the road!



*This **Leopard** was the undisputed highlight of the morning.*

We enjoyed phenomenal views of her walking along the road at close range for a few minutes before she wandered off into the bush. What made this encounter even more special was that we were the only car there.

After our successful pre-breakfast drive, a final walk around the grounds at Halali produced good looks at **Pearl-spotted Owlet**, **Violet Wood Hoopoe**, and **Red-billed Spurfowl**. We then set out on the long drive to Namutoni Camp on the eastern side of Etosha. Regular stops were made to improve our photos of some of the species seen over the past few days, such as a showy pair of **Dusky Sunbirds**. After the exceptional rains in Etosha, most of the pans were full of water. We added several waterbirds, including **Cape and Red-billed Teals**, **South African Shelduck**, **Black-winged Stilt**, **Wood Sandpiper**, **Ruff**, **Common Greenshank**, and even a surprise **African Crane** sitting in the shade of a tall patch of grass on the roadside – a rare species with only a handful of previous records in the park. The real highlight of our drive to Namutoni came in the form of a group of three **Cheetahs** that strolled right past our car. It certainly was a good day for

cats! Other mammals seen included **Hartebeest**, **Blue Wildebeest**, **Springbok**, **Gemsbok**, **Steenbok**, **Plains Zebra**, and **Southern Giraffe**.

Upon arrival in Etosha, the heavens opened with a torrential downpour, and we retreated to our chalets until the rain subsided later in the afternoon. Our afternoon drive saw us dodging the showers and birding along the road to Nehale Gate and the Andoni Plains. Again, we saw impressive numbers of waterbirds with new additions, including **Blue-billed Teal**, **Cape Shoveler**, **Kittlitz's Plover**, **Greater Painted-snipe**, **Little Stint**, and **Black-necked Grebe**. Unfortunately, the rain set in for good once we arrived at the Andoni Plains, and we only managed to see **Red-capped Lark**, along with a few previously seen species. On the way back to camp, we came across a lone **Spotted Hyena**, which walked right up to the car, and we also had brief views of a herd of **Common Eland** disappearing into the thickets. We had dinner at the restaurant in Namutoni and fell asleep to another thunderstorm, followed by rain for most of the night.

Day 7, 16th February 2026. Etosha to Rundu

We had an early breakfast at Namutoni and set off on our final drive in Etosha. First, we visited one of the more productive pans from yesterday and added **Whiskered Tern**, **African Wattled Lapwing**, **Three-banded Plover**, and **Curlew Sandpiper**. Next was the short drive up to Klein Namutoni waterhole, which yielded excellent views of the migratory **Dusky Lark** and a flyover of four **African Openbills**. At Von Lindequist Gate, we found a gorgeous **Grey-headed Kingfisher**, along with **Red-faced Mousebird**, **Acacia Pied Barbet**, and **Brubru**.

We then set out on the long drive to Taranga Safari Lodge on the banks of the Kavango River (called the Okavango River in Botswana). En route, we made a quick stop at Roy's Rest Camp, where we found our main target, the range-restricted **Black-faced Babbler**, with ease. The campgrounds also gave us our first look at the attractive **Burchell's Starling** and a vocal **Willow Warbler**. After a long drive, where we enjoyed several **Southern Carmine Bee-eaters** on the roadside, we arrived at Taranga in time for lunch. We enjoyed a productive walk around the lodge grounds in the afternoon. We added several new birds, including **Red-eyed Dove**, **Emerald-spotted Wood Dove**, **African Harrier-Hawk**, **Black-collared Barbet**, **Swamp Boubou**, **Orange-breasted Bushshrike**, **Yellow-bellied Greenbul**, **Hartlaub's Babbler**, **Ashy Flycatcher**, **Holub's Golden Weaver**, **Brown Firefinch**, and **Village Indigobird**. We also birded from the floating bar and found a pair of adorable **African Pygmy Geese**, **African Jacana**, **Malachite**, **Pied**, and **Giant Kingfishers**, **Wire-tailed Swallow**, **African Pied Wagtail**, and a somewhat unexpected **Grey-headed Gull**. Despite searching the grounds thoroughly, the hoped-for Ross's Turaco was nowhere to be seen.

After a long day with a fair amount of driving, we enjoyed our final dinner in Namibia overlooking the Kavango River. Tomorrow, we would cross the border into Botswana, where the Okavango Delta and its prized birds awaited.



*The attractive **Orange-breasted Bushshrike** is tricky to see this well!*

Day 8, 17th February 2026. Rundu to Shakawe (Xaro Lodge)

We picked up our packed breakfasts before dawn and made our way to the woodlands east of Rundu. We were hoping to connect with three range-restricted species (at least in southern Africa): Souza's Shrike, Rufous-bellied Tit, and Sharp-tailed Starling. Upon arrival, we found a vocal **Tinkling Cisticola**; however, our luck soon changed, and the ominous dark skies gave way to a relentless shower. We attempted to wait out the heavy rains, but after a while, they still showed no sign of abating, so we decided to move on and focus on the Mahango area south of Divundu.

The water levels were unusually high, and the lack of exposed rock meant we missed the Rock Pratincoles that frequent the rocks around Popa Falls in the summer months. Still, we added a few new birds at stops along the Kavango River, including **Water Thick-knee**, **Dwarf Bittern**, **Hamerkop**, **Green Wood Hoopoe**, and **Woodland Kingfisher**. At Popa Falls, the lush riverine vegetation produced the stunning **White-fronted Bee-eater**, **Terrestrial Brownbul**, **Dark-capped Bulbul**, and **Village** and **Southern Brown-throated Weavers** – all new for the trip list. On the way to Mohembo Border Post, we birded the Mahango Riverside Loop, where highlights included **Coppery-tailed Coucal**, **Long-toed Lapwing**, **Collared Pratincole**, the Critically Endangered ([BirdLife International](https://www.birdlife.org/)) **White-headed Vulture**, **Little Bee-eater**, **Eurasian Hobby**, **Meyer's Parrot**, **Red-billed Oxpecker**, and **Meves's Starling**. Our first **Vervet Monkeys** and **Southern Lechwe** also made an appearance along the loop.

As usual, the border crossing at Mohembo passed without event, and we got our Botswana lists kicked off with a **Klaas's Cuckoo** perched above the border fence and a pair of **Cut-throat Finches** foraging on the roadside. We had a short drive to the dock at Xaro Lodge, where we were met by our guide and captain, Thomas, who took us by boat along the Okavango River to the lodge. After a tasty lunch, we took our first boat trip downstream from the lodge, which yielded the rare

and elusive **White-backed Night Heron**, **African Pygmy Goose**, **Squacco Heron**, **African Marsh Harrier**, flocks of **Blue-cheeked Bee-eaters**, and several **Fan-tailed Widowbirds**. We also searched the dense papyrus and reedbeds for the less striking trio of **Chirping** and **Luapula Cisticolas** and **Greater Swamp Warbler**, all of which we managed to see well on our first afternoon. We then made our way back to the lodge, navigating narrow channels through the swamps as we witnessed another spectacular African sunset.



Chirping Cisticola inhabits the papyrus beds and phragmites reeds of the Okavango Delta.

After an early dinner, we fell asleep in our tented cabins to the grunting sounds of **Common Hippopotamus** and the occasional deep hoot of a **Pel's Fishing Owl** – our main target for tomorrow.

Day 9, 18th February 2026. Full day in the Okavango

We met Thomas for a pre-breakfast guided walk through the riverine woodlands surrounding the lodge. After a quick cup of coffee, watching a pod of **Common Hippopotamus** in the water in front of the lodge, we set off on our walk. The conditions were overcast and, after a night of heavy rain, we found ourselves dodging (or at least attempting to dodge) large puddles as we searched for our main target. An early highlight was a flushed **Square-tailed Nightjar**; however, we only managed brief views. We also found a few mixed-species flocks, which yielded our first **Crested Barbet**, **Golden-tailed Woodpecker**, **Greater Blue-eared Starling**, and a vocal group of **Retz's Helmetshrikes**. A perched **Broad-billed Roller** gave us an opportunity to enjoy this stunning species, and we managed to lure a **Black Crake** into view. Another highlight was a flock of **Yellow-billed Oxpeckers**, which perched briefly in a dead tree. **Southern Bushbuck** was

common in the riverine woodlands, and we had several encounters with this attractive antelope during our walk.



*We had a few encounters with **African Pygmy Goose** in Botswana and Namibia.*

After walking for over an hour, we quietly approached a dense African Mangosteen tree. We had already scanned several of these trees; however, this time Thomas managed to spot a large ginger shape hidden behind the dark branches – a **Pel's Fishing Owl**. Almost as soon as we got onto the bird it took off, with its partner following suit. Despite our best efforts, we were unable to relocate the birds and had to accept our somewhat unsatisfactory views of this iconic bird, for now.

After breakfast, we walked around the lodge, enjoying the flocks of vociferous **Hartlaub's Babblers** and the cooing calls of **African Mourning Doves** before setting out on our second boat trip in the afternoon. This time we made our way upstream, where highlights included our best views of **White-backed Night Heron**, several **African Pygmy Geese**, our first **Goliath** and **Purple Herons** of the trip, five kingfisher species (**Giant, Pied, Woodland, Malachite, and Brown-hooded**), **Thick-billed Weaver**, and excellent photographic opportunities of many of the abovementioned birds.

We returned to the lodge in time for a final late afternoon birding session, which produced a showy pair of **Collared Sunbirds**, **Black Cuckooshrike**, and excellent views of the attractive **White-browed Robin-Chat**, which we had heard calling all day. As the sun began to set, we heard a **Pel's Fishing Owl** calling from the riverine woodlands behind the lodge. Thomas ran over to us, and we set off into the bush to locate the bird. It stopped calling, and we were about to give up when Thomas spotted the female **Pel's Fishing Owl** sitting out in the open in a large Ana Tree. The views were nothing short of incredible, and we eventually walked away after watching her for

several minutes. Xaro Lodge had one more surprise for us when we found an **African Barred Owlet** on the way back to the lodge.



Blue-cheeked Bee-eater was one of six bee-eater species seen on this tour.

We enjoyed our final dinner in Botswana on the banks of the Okavango River. Tomorrow we would travel to Maun to catch our flights to South Africa.

Day 10, 19th February 2026. Travel day to Johannesburg, South Africa

We had an early breakfast at Xaro Lodge, then bid farewell to the Okavango Delta and began the long drive to Maun, only picking up a few roadside birds along the way, including **Tawny Eagle**, **Southern Carmine Bee-eater**, **Long-tailed Paradise Whydah**, **Lilac-breasted Roller**, and **Southern Red-billed Hornbill**. After just over five hours on the road we arrived in Maun and caught our flight to South Africa. We arrived in the bustling city of Johannesburg, picked up our rental car, and arrived at our comfortable accommodation near the airport, where we added our only new bird of the day – a **Karoo Thrush**.

Day 11, 20th February 2026. Transfer to Zaagkuilsdrift

As per usual, we were up early this morning, and after a quick breakfast, we made our way north to Rietvlei Nature Reserve on the outskirts of Pretoria. Since this was our first exposure to highveld birding on the trip, we quickly added several new species, including **African Black Duck**, **African Snipe**, **Speckled Mousebird**, **Southern Fiscal**, **Levaillant's Cisticola**, **Wing-snapping Cisticola**, **Pied Starling**, and **Cape Longclaw**. Perhaps the highlight of the morning was watching

the iconic **Long-tailed Widowbirds** performing their displays over the grasslands. We also had good looks at **Red-collared** and **Fan-tailed Widowbirds**. The morning was also quite productive in the mammal department, and we added **White Rhinoceros**, **Bontebok** (Blesbok), and **Black Wildebeest** to the trip list.



*The gorgeous **Crimson-breasted Shrike** was seen on most days of the tour.*

We then made our way north to the famous (in birding circles) Zaagkuilsdrift Road, where we would be based at Zaagkuilsdrift Lodge for the next two nights. In the afternoon, we set out towards the Platriver section of the road, where we birded the thornveld and seasonally inundated floodplain. Although there was considerable overlap species-wise between Zaagkuilsdrift and central Namibia, we still added a few new species, including **Swainson's** and **Natal Spurfowls**, **Yellow-billed Duck**, **Black-winged Pratincole**, **Little Sparrowhawk**, **Amur Falcon**, **Burchell's Coucal**, **Arrow-marked Babbler**, **Magpie Shrike**, **White-winged Widowbird**, **Jameson's Firefinch**, **Purple Indigobird**, and **Yellow Canary**. Other previously seen species that were good to catch up with again included **Dwarf Bittern** and **Squacco Heron** at the floodplain, **Crimson-breasted Shrike**, **Burchell's Starling**, and **Cape Penduline Tit**.

After dinner, we drove the Zaagkuilsdrift Road at night and were rewarded with excellent views of **Marsh Owl**, at least six **Spotted Eagle-Owls**, and a **Southern White-faced Owl**. Three new owl species to take our owl list up to eight species! After a successful owling session, we fell asleep with the prospect of more exciting birding tomorrow.



*We thoroughly enjoyed connecting with **Southern White-faced Owls** while birding the Zaagkuilsdrift Road at night.*

Day 12, 21st February 2026. Full day birding at Zaagkuilsdrift

The morning started with a customary pre-breakfast birding session. Before even reaching the car, Ken had his first lifer of the day, a vocal **White-throated Robin-Chat**. The plan was to make our way to the Kgomo-Kgomo bridge, driving slowly and birding along the way. A boisterous group of **Southern Pied Babblers** made an appearance and was briefly joined by a perched **Pearl-spotted Owlet**. The overgrazed plains leading up to the floodplain were host to a large flock of at least 800 **Black-winged Pratincoles**, and we enjoyed trying to photograph these elegant birds as they flew past the car. We scanned the Kgomo-Kgomo floodplain from the bridge, which yielded large flocks of **White-faced** and **Fulvous Whistling Ducks**, **Spur-winged Goose**, **Knob-billed Duck**, **Purple Swamphen**, three **Yellow-billed Storks**, several **Black** and **Squacco Herons**, **Black-crowned Night Heron**, **Glossy Ibis**, and **Yellow-crowned Bishop**, among others. On the way back to the lodge for breakfast, we had a great look at an immature **Great Spotted Cuckoo** perched on the roadside.

After breakfast we decided to head out again; however, the heat of the day had caught up with us, and we only added **Levaillant's Cuckoo**. We took some time off around lunch and drove the main road in the late afternoon, which yielded **Bennett's Woodpecker** and **White-bellied Sunbird**, in addition to many of the abovementioned species under Days 11 and 12. After our productive owling session yesterday, we decided to head out again tonight. We were rewarded with five separate sightings of **Marsh Owl**, three **Southern White-faced Owls**, a single **Spotted Eagle-Owl**, and both **Water** and **Spotted Thick-knees**. We packed our bags when we got back to the lodge, in preparation for an early departure.

Day 13, 22nd February 2026. Transfer to Dullstroom

We left Zaagkuilsdrift Lodge just after dawn and decided to add a few stops in the grasslands east of Pretoria on our way to Dullstroom. The first new bird of the day came in the form of a female **Montagu's Harrier** near the small town of Verena – a scarce species throughout much of its southern African range. Our first stop was the Rietfontein Road east of Verena, where we birded the rolling grasslands, eventually finding our main target – **Melodious Lark**. We added a few other new birds here, including **Banded Martin**, **South African Cliff Swallow**, **Ant-eating Chat**, and **Amethyst Sunbird**. Next on the agenda was Mabusa Nature Reserve, and we spent a while birding the main access road, where we saw **Black-backed Puffback**, **Black-crowned Tchagra**, **Green-capped Eremomela**, **Rock-loving Cisticola**, **Southern Black Flycatcher**, and **Mocking Cliff Chat**, among other species previously seen.

The drive to Dullstroom passed largely without event, apart from a surprise flock of 21 **Southern Bald Ibises** foraging together in an open field close to town – a top target for Ken. We had lunch at a quaint restaurant in town, checked into our accommodation, and headed out later in the afternoon for our first highland birding. We birded the access road to the Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve, which winds through pristine highland grasslands and Protea-clad hillsides. We found a few new birds, including **Jackal Buzzard**, **Bokmakierie**, **Eastern Long-billed Lark**, **Wailing Cisticola**, **Mountain Chat**, and the stunning **Malachite Sunbird**. In the evening we made our way to Dullstroom Dam Nature Reserve and began the steep hike up to the first ridgeline on the Steenkampsberg Hiking Trail. On the way up we found our first **Buff-streaked Chats** and had brief looks at this attractive endemic. Upon arrival on the ridgeline we started scanning the slopes below the radio mast and quickly found our main target, a **Cape Eagle-Owl** sunning itself in the late afternoon light. Target acquired, we started the walk back to the car and heard the owls calling behind us, a special experience with this sought-after species.

We had a delicious dinner at our well-appointed hotel and turned in for an early night after a successful day.

Day 14, 23rd February 2026. Full day birding in Dullstroom

The plan today was to bird Verloren Vallei Nature Reserve in search of our remaining highland targets. We left our accommodation and made our way out of town through the dense fog, securing views of a vocal **Olive Woodpecker** along the way. Upon arriving on the Verloren Vallei Road, we stopped at a wetland where we heard the hooting call of a **Striped Flufftail** in the distance and had our first flyover of an **African Olive Pigeon**. A stand of flowering Proteas next to the road delivered more **Malachite Sunbirds** and the bird we were hoping to see here – a pair of **Gurney's Sugarbirds**. The two sugarbird species (Gurney's and Cape) are endemic to southern Africa and are the sole representatives of the family *Promeropidae*. As such, we were delighted to connect with these unique birds after missing them the previous afternoon. The biggest surprise of the morning came in the form of a covey of **Grey-winged Francolins** in the road. These birds can be challenging to see, and we had good views despite the fog. We also heard **Red-winged Francolin** and saw many of the same birds as yesterday, with improved views of **Buff-streaked Chat** and our first **Cape Canary** and **Yellow Bishop**.



*This showy **Gurney's Sugarbird** was one of the highlights of our time in Dullstroom.*

After breakfast, we explored the charming main street in Dullstroom, had lunch, and set out again in the afternoon. The afternoon session was quite productive, and we had exceptional close-up views and photographic opportunities of **Gurney's Sugarbird**, a pair of **South African Shelducks**, our only **Denham's Bustard** (brilliantly spotted by Ken), and the endemic and localized **Yellow-breasted Pipit**. The scenery in the late afternoon light was spectacular, and we also managed to see **Bontebok** (Blesbok) and **Rhebok**. We had dinner at the hotel and later drove along the Verloren Vallei Road, where we managed to secure exceptional views of our tenth owl species of the trip – **African Wood Owl**. Despite our best efforts, we were unable to find the hoped-for African Grass Owls, which can occasionally be seen along the road at night.

Day 15, 24th February 2026. Dullstroom to Johannesburg.

The plan for today was to spend the morning birding around Dullstroom before making our way to Johannesburg via the Devon Grasslands, where we were hoping to connect with a few more highveld specials. We started our birding at Dullstroom Dam Nature Reserve, where we soon added **African Yellow Warbler**, **Drakensberg Prinia**, **Cape Weaver**, and **Olive Thrush**, in addition to many of the abovementioned species. We also saw our first **Bush Duiker** this morning. After our final breakfast in Dullstroom, we started the drive to Devon, passing grasslands, croplands, power stations, and coal depots. We arrived at midday; however, the overcast conditions meant that bird activity was still relatively high, despite the time of day.



*We saw a good number of **Amur Falcons** in the Devon Grasslands.*

We spent a few hours driving along the gravel roads and finding several good birds, including a surprise **Yellow-billed Stork** at a farm dam, a few **White Storks**, a flock of **Black-winged Pratincoles**, large numbers of **Amur Falcons**, and a pair of **White-backed Ducks**. The real standout sightings were the highveld specials, and we had quality views of **South African Cliff Swallow**, **Cloud** and **Pale-crowned Cisticolas**, **Orange River Francolin**, and the main target (and reason for coming to Devon in the first place), **Blue Korhaan**. Ken had expressed an interest in seeing Blue Korhaan at the start of the trip, so it was great to finally find a group of three as they sidled their way through the grassland.

We arrived at our accommodation, near the airport in Johannesburg, in the evening after a successful day with many new birds for the trip list. Tomorrow, we would fly to Cape Town for the final leg of our trip.

Day 16, 25th February 2026. Transfer to Cape Town

We had an atypical, relaxed start to the morning, with breakfast at our accommodation in Johannesburg, before heading to the airport to catch our late-morning flight to Cape Town. After collecting our bags and picking up the rental car, we headed to our delightful accommodation in the leafy suburb of Newlands, enjoying our first look at Table Mountain on the way. We checked in and took a short drive to Kirstenbosch National Botanical Garden where we had lunch, before strolling around the gardens for our first Cape birding session.



*The endemic **Orange-breasted Sunbird** was an early highlight on the final leg of the tour.*

We added a stack of new birds, including a showy **Cape Spurfowl**, **Cape Batis**, a flyover **White-necked Raven**, **Cape Grassbird**, **Karoo Prinia**, **Black Saw-wing**, **Cape Bulbul**, **Cape White-eye**, **Swee Waxbill**, **Bronze Mannikin**, and **Forest Canary**. The Protea and Erica section of the garden was predictably good for nectar feeders, and we saw several **Cape Sugarbirds**, and the trio of **Orange-breasted**, **Malachite**, and **Southern Double-collared Sunbirds**. As we left the gardens, the sound of something scratching around in the leaf litter revealed the presence of a **Lemon Dove**, a great way to end our first day in the Cape.

We had dinner at an Italian restaurant close to our accommodation and discussed our plans for the following day.

Day 17, 26th February 2026. Rooi-Els and Betty's Bay

After what must have ranked as the best breakfast of the trip, we started the hour-and-a-half drive around False Bay to the small town of Rooi-Els, soaking up the spectacular scenery where tall mountains suddenly give way to a jagged rocky coastline and the Atlantic Ocean. Upon arrival in Rooi-Els we set off on a short walk to find the **Cape Rockjumpers** and, after a few minutes, we managed to connect with this sought-after endemic. Uncharacteristically, the pair were way up on the hillside, so we only managed distant views. Other new species for us here included **African Black Swift**, **Grey-backed Cisticola**, **Cape Rock Thrush**, **Cape Siskin**, and **Cape Bunting**. A single **Klipspringer** was a welcome surprise while scanning the hillside.



*We had close-up views of **African Penguins** at Stony Point Nature Reserve.*

After Rooi-Els we made our way to the nearby town of Betty's Bay, where we visited Harold Porter Botanical Garden. We strolled around the gardens, hearing a few **Victorin's Warblers** calling from the upper slopes, but staying frustratingly out of reach for us. We did manage to get our first good views of **Neddicky**, **Sombre Greenbul**, **African Dusky** and **Fiscal Flycatchers**, and **Streaky-headed Seedeater**, as well as good photographic opportunities of **Swee Waxbills** feeding on seeding grass. The weather then took a turn for the worse, and we retreated to the restaurant at Stony Point Nature Reserve during a brief downpour. From the restaurant car park we saw our first **African Penguins**. These iconic, Critically Endangered ([BirdLife International](#)) birds were the main reason for visiting Cape Town on this trip. After the rain had passed we enjoyed photographing and spending time with them at Stony Point. In total we counted just shy of 350 individuals. It wasn't all about the penguins, as we did add a few other new species here, including **African Oystercatcher**, **Hartlaub's Gull**, **Greater Crested Tern**, and four cormorant species: **Bank**, **Cape**, **Crowned**, and **Great Cormorant**. A flyby **Giant Kingfisher** was also much appreciated.

We then made our way back to Cape Town, where we had a relaxed afternoon at the accommodation before heading out for our final dinner of the trip. It had been an incredible 17 days, and we still had a final birding session planned for our last morning.

Day 18, 27th February 2026. Cape Town birding and departure

After another excellent breakfast at our lodge we headed over to Strandfontein Bird Sanctuary, one of the city's premier birding sites. As expected, the ponds and reedbeds were teeming with birds, and we found just shy of 60 species, including three new trip birds: **Maccoa Duck**, **Little Rush Warbler**, and **Great-crested Grebe**. We also enjoyed good views of many previously seen

species, particularly waterfowl, such as **Cape** and **Red-billed Teals**, **Cape Shoveler**, **Fulvous** and **White-faced Whistling Ducks**, **Yellow-billed Duck**, and **Spur-winged** and **Egyptian Geese**. Other noteworthy sightings included **African Marsh Harrier**, and large numbers of **Great White Pelicans** and **Greater Flamingos**.

We then made our way back to our accommodation, checked out, and enjoyed a final lunch together on the outskirts of Stellenbosch, before heading to the airport. Our incredible 18-day adventure across three southern African countries had come to an end. We had traversed deserts, savannas, riverine woodlands, papyrus swamps, thornveld, pristine highland grasslands, fynbos, and rocky coastlines in search of some of the region's most prized birds and mammals. The trip was a resounding success, and we went our separate ways with countless cherished memories!

Bird List - Following IOC 15.1 (March 2025)

The following notation after species names is used to show conservation status following BirdLife International: CE = Critically Endangered, EN = Endangered, VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near Threatened.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ostriches (Struthionidae)	
Common Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>
Ducks, Geese, Swans (Anatidae)	
White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>
White-backed Duck	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>
Spur-winged Goose	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>
Knob-billed Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>
Egyptian Goose	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>
South African Shelduck	<i>Tadorna cana</i>
African Pygmy Goose	<i>Nettapus auritus</i>
Blue-billed Teal	<i>Spatula hottentota</i>
Cape Shoveler	<i>Spatula smithii</i>
African Black Duck	<i>Anas sparsa</i>
Yellow-billed Duck	<i>Anas undulata</i>
Cape Teal	<i>Anas capensis</i>
Red-billed Teal	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>
Maccoa Duck – EN	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>
Guineafowl (Numididae)	
Helmeted Guineafowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Pheasants & Allies (Phasianidae)	
Crested Francolin	<i>Ortygornis sephaena</i>
Red-winged Francolin (H)	<i>Scleroptila levaillantii</i>
Grey-winged Francolin	<i>Scleroptila afra</i>
Orange River Francolin	<i>Scleroptila gutturalis</i>
Harlequin Quail (H)	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>
Red-billed Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis adspersus</i>
Cape Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis capensis</i>
Natal Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis natalensis</i>
Swainson's Spurfowl	<i>Pternistis swainsonii</i>
Nightjars (Caprimulgidae)	
Fiery-necked Nightjar (H)	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>
Square-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus fossii</i>
Swifts (Apodidae)	
African Palm Swift	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>
Alpine Swift	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>
Common Swift	<i>Apus apus</i>
African Black Swift	<i>Apus barbatus</i>
Bradfield's Swift	<i>Apus bradfieldi</i>
Little Swift	<i>Apus affinis</i>
White-rumped Swift	<i>Apus caffer</i>
Turacos (Musophagidae)	
Grey Go-away-bird	<i>Crinifer concolor</i>
Bustards (Otididae)	
Kori Bustard – NT	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>
Denham's Bustard – NT	<i>Neotis denhami</i>
Red-crested Korhaan	<i>Lophotis ruficrista</i>
Northern Black Korhaan	<i>Afrotis afraoides</i>
Blue Korhaan – NT	<i>Eupodotis caerulescens</i>
Cuckoos (Cuculidae)	
Coppery-tailed Coucal	<i>Centropus cupreicaudus</i>
Burchell's Coucal	<i>Centropus burchellii</i>
Great Spotted Cuckoo	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>
Levaillant's Cuckoo	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>
Jacobin Cuckoo	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>
Common Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus canorus</i>
Diederik Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>
Klaas's Cuckoo	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>
Black Cuckoo	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sandgrouse (Pteroclididae)	
Double-banded Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles bicinctus</i>
Pigeons, Doves (Columbidae)	
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>
Speckled Pigeon	<i>Columba guinea</i>
African Olive Pigeon	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>
Lemon Dove	<i>Columba larvata</i>
Mourning Collared Dove	<i>Streptopelia decipiens</i>
Red-eyed Dove	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>
Ring-necked Dove	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>
Laughing Dove	<i>Spilopelia senegalensis</i>
Emerald-spotted Wood Dove	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>
Namaqua Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>
Rails, Crakes & Coots (Rallidae)	
African Crake	<i>Crecoopsis egregia</i>
Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>
Lesser Moorhen (H)	<i>Paragallinula angulata</i>
Red-knobbed Coot	<i>Fulica cristata</i>
African Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>
Black Crake	<i>Zapornia flavirostra</i>
Cranes (Gruidae)	
Blue Crane – VU	<i>Grus paradisea</i>
Grebes (Podicipedidae)	
Little Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>
Great Crested Grebe	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>
Black-necked Grebe	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>
Flamingos (Phoenicopteridae)	
Greater Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>
Lesser Flamingo – NT	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>
Buttonquail (Turnicidae)	
Common Buttonquail (H)	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>
Stone-curlews, Thick-knees (Burhinidae)	
Spotted Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>
Water Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Oystercatchers (Haematopodidae)	
African Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>
Stilts, Avocets (Recurvirostridae)	
Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>
Pied Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>
Plovers (Charadriidae)	
Three-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>
Long-toed Lapwing	<i>Vanellus crassirostris</i>
Blacksmith Lapwing	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>
Crowned Lapwing	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>
African Wattled Lapwing	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>
Kittlitz's Plover	<i>Anarhynchus pecuarius</i>
Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Anarhynchus pallidus</i>
Painted-snipes (Rostratulidae)	
Greater Painted-snipe	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>
Jacanas (Jacanidae)	
African Jacana	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>
Sandpipers, Snipes (Scolopacidae)	
African Snipe	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>
Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>
Wood Sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>
Common Greenshank	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>
Ruff	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>
Curlew Sandpiper – VU	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>
Little Stint	<i>Calidris minuta</i>
Courasers, Pratincoles (Glareolidae)	
Double-banded Courser	<i>Rhinoptilus africanus</i>
Black-winged Pratincole – NT	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>
Collared Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>
Gulls, Terns, Skimmers (Laridae)	
Whiskered Tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>
Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>
Grey-headed Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>
Hartlaub's Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus hartlaubii</i>
Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Penguins (Spheniscidae)	
African Penguin – CR	<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>
Storks (Ciconiidae)	
African Openbill	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>
Abdim's Stork	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>
White Stork	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>
Anhingas, Darters (Anhingidae)	
African Darter	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>
Cormorants, Shags (Phalacrocoracidae)	
Reed Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>
Crowned Cormorant	<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i>
Bank Cormorant – EN	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>
Cape Cormorant – EN	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>
Great Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>
Ibises, Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)	
African Sacred Ibis	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>
Southern Bald Ibis – NT	<i>Geronticus calvus</i>
Hadada Ibis	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>
Glossy Ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>
African Spoonbill	<i>Platalea alba</i>
Hérons, Bitterns (Ardeidae)	
Dwarf Bittern	<i>Botaurus sturmii</i>
Little Bittern	<i>Botaurus minutus</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Black Heron	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>
Little Egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>
White-backed Night Heron	<i>Calherodius leuconotus</i>
Little Heron	<i>Butorides atricapilla</i>
Squacco Heron	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Yellow-billed Egret	<i>Ardea brachyrhyncha</i>
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>
Grey Heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
Purple Heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>
Black-headed Heron	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>
Goliath Heron	<i>Ardea goliath</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hamerkop (Scopidae)	
Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>
Pelicans (Pelecanidae)	
Great White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>
Kites, Hawks, Eagles (Accipitridae)	
Black-winged Kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>
African Harrier-Hawk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>
White-headed Vulture – CR	<i>Trigonoceps occipitalis</i>
White-backed Vulture – CR	<i>Gyps africanus</i>
Bateleur – EN	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>
Black-chested Snake Eagle	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>
Tawny Eagle – VU	<i>Aquila rapax</i>
Gabar Goshawk	<i>Micronisus gabar</i>
Pale Chanting Goshawk	<i>Melierax canorus</i>
Little Sparrowhawk	<i>Tachypiza minulla</i>
Shikra	<i>Tachypiza badia</i>
Montagu's Harrier	<i>Circus pygargus</i>
African Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>
Black Kite	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
African Fish Eagle	<i>Ichthyophaga vocifer</i>
Jackal Buzzard	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>
Common Buzzard	<i>Buteo buteo</i>
Barn Owls (Tytonidae)	
Western Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
Owls (Strigidae)	
Pearl-spotted Owlet	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>
African Barred Owlet	<i>Glaucidium capense</i>
African Scops Owl	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>
Southern White-faced Owl	<i>Ptilopsis granti</i>
Marsh Owl	<i>Asio capensis</i>
Spotted Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo africanus</i>
Cape Eagle-Owl	<i>Bubo capensis</i>
Pel's Fishing Owl	<i>Scotopelia peli</i>
African Wood Owl	<i>Strix woodfordii</i>
Mousebirds (Coliidae)	
Speckled Mousebird	<i>Colius striatus</i>
White-backed Mousebird	<i>Colius colius</i>
Red-faced Mousebird	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hoopoes (Upupidae)	
Eurasian Hoopoe	<i>Upupa epops</i>
Wood Hoopoes (Phoeniculidae)	
Green Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>
Violet Wood Hoopoe	<i>Phoeniculus damarensis</i>
Common Scimitarbill	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>
Hornbills (Bucerotidae)	
Damara Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus damarensis</i>
Southern Red-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus rufirostris</i>
Monteiro's Hornbill	<i>Tockus monteiri</i>
Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill	<i>Tockus leucomelas</i>
African Grey Hornbill	<i>Lophoceros nasutus</i>
Rollers (Coraciidae)	
Purple Roller	<i>Coracias naevius</i>
Lilac-breasted Roller	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>
European Roller	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>
Broad-billed Roller	<i>Eurystomus glaucurus</i>
Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)	
Grey-headed Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>
Woodland Kingfisher	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>
Malachite Kingfisher	<i>Corythornis cristatus</i>
Giant Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>
Pied Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>
Bee-eaters (Meropidae)	
Swallow-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops hirundineus</i>
Little Bee-eater	<i>Merops pusillus</i>
White-fronted Bee-eater	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	<i>Merops persicus</i>
European Bee-eater	<i>Merops apiaster</i>
Southern Carmine Bee-eater	<i>Merops nubicoides</i>
African Barbets (Lybiidae)	
Crested Barbet	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>
Acacia Pied Barbet	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>
Black-collared Barbet	<i>Lybius torquatus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Woodpeckers (Picidae)	
Bennett's Woodpecker	<i>Campethera bennettii</i>
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>
Bearded Woodpecker	<i>Chloropicus namaquus</i>
Cardinal Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicus fuscescens</i>
Olive Woodpecker	<i>Dendropicus griseocephalus</i>
Caracaras, Falcons (Falconidae)	
Pygmy Falcon	<i>Polihierax semitorquatus</i>
Rock Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicolus</i>
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>
Greater Kestrel	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>
Red-necked Falcon	<i>Falco chicquera</i>
Red-footed Falcon – VU	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>
Amur Falcon	<i>Falco amurensis</i>
Eurasian Hobby	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>
Lanner Falcon	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>
African & New World Parrots (Psittacidae)	
Meyer's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>
Old World Parrots (Psittaculidae)	
Rosy-faced Lovebird	<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>
Wattle-eyes, Batises (Platysteiridae)	
Cape Batis	<i>Batis capensis</i>
Chinspot Batis	<i>Batis molitor</i>
Pirit Batis	<i>Batis pririt</i>
White-tailed Shrike	<i>Lanioturdus torquatus</i>
Bushshrikes (Malaconotidae)	
Orange-breasted Bushshrike	<i>Chlorophoneus sulfureopectus</i>
Bokmakierie	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>
Brown-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>
Black-crowned Tchagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>
Black-backed Puffback	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>
Southern Boubou	<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>
Swamp Boubou	<i>Laniarius bicolor</i>
Crimson-breasted Shrike	<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>
Brubru	<i>Nilaus afer</i>
Vangas & Allies (Vangidae)	
White-crested Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Retz's Helmetshrike	<i>Prionops retzii</i>
Cuckooshrikes (Campephagidae)	
Black Cuckooshrike	<i>Campephaga flava</i>
Figbirds, Old World Orioles, Piopios (Oriolidae)	
Eurasian Golden Oriole	<i>Oriolus oriolus</i>
Drongos (Dicruridae)	
Fork-tailed Drongo	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>
Monarchs (Monarchidae)	
African Paradise Flycatcher	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>
Shrikes (Laniidae)	
Southern White-crowned Shrike	<i>Eurocephalus anguitimens</i>
Magpie Shrike	<i>Lanius melanoleucus</i>
Southern Fiscal	<i>Lanius collaris</i>
Lesser Grey Shrike	<i>Lanius minor</i>
Red-backed Shrike	<i>Lanius collurio</i>
Crows, Jays (Corvidae)	
Cape Crow	<i>Corvus capensis</i>
Pied Crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>
White-necked Raven	<i>Corvus albicollis</i>
Rockjumpers (Chaetopidae)	
Cape Rockjumper – NT	<i>Chaetops frenatus</i>
Tits, Chickadees (Paridae)	
Carp's Tit	<i>Melaniparus carpi</i>
Ashy Tit	<i>Melaniparus cinerascens</i>
Penduline Tits (Remizidae)	
Cape Penduline Tit	<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>
Larks (Alaudidae)	
Spike-heeled Lark	<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>
Eastern Long-billed Lark	<i>Certhilauda curvirostris</i>
Chestnut-backed Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>
Grey-backed Sparrow-Lark	<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>
Sabota Lark	<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>
Eastern Clapper Lark	<i>Corypha fasciolata</i>
Monotonous Lark	<i>Mirafrapa passerina</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Melodious Lark	<i>Miraфра cheniana</i>
Rufous-naped Lark	<i>Corypha africana</i>
Red-capped Lark	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>
Dusky Lark	<i>Pinarocorys nigricans</i>
Bulbuls (Pycnonotidae)	
Sombre Greenbul	<i>Andropadus importunus</i>
Terrestrial Brownbul	<i>Phyllastrephus terrestris</i>
Yellow-bellied Greenbul	<i>Chlorocichla flaviventris</i>
African Red-eyed Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>
Common Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i>
Cape Bulbul	<i>Pycnonotus capensis</i>
Swallows, Martins (Hirundinidae)	
Black Saw-wing	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>
Banded Martin	<i>Neophedina cincta</i>
Brown-throated Martin	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>
Large Rock Martin	<i>Ptyonoprogne fuligula</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
White-throated Swallow	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>
Wire-tailed Swallow	<i>Hirundo smithii</i>
Greater Striped Swallow	<i>Cecropis cucullata</i>
Red-breasted Swallow	<i>Cecropis semirufa</i>
South African Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon spilodera</i>
Crombecs, African Warblers (Macrosphenidae)	
Cape Grassbird	<i>Sphenoeacus afer</i>
Rockrunner	<i>Achaetops pycnopygius</i>
Long-billed Crombec	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>
Victorin's Warbler (H)	<i>Cryptillas victorini</i>
Leaf Warblers (Phylloscopidae)	
Willow Warbler	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>
Reed Warblers & Allies (Acrocephalidae)	
Greater Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus rufescens</i>
Lesser Swamp Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>
Common Reed Warbler	<i>Acrocephalus scirpaceus</i>
African Yellow Warbler	<i>Iduna natalensis</i>
Icterine Warbler	<i>Hippolais icterina</i>
Grassbirds & Allies (Locustellidae)	
Little Rush Warbler	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cisticolas & Allies (Cisticolidae)	
Rock-loving Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aberrans</i>
Rattling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>
Tinkling Cisticola	<i>Cisticola rufilatus</i>
Grey-backed Cisticola	<i>Cisticola subruficapilla</i>
Wailing Cisticola	<i>Cisticola lais</i>
Luapula Cisticola	<i>Cisticola luapula</i>
Chirping Cisticola	<i>Cisticola pipiens</i>
Levaillant's Cisticola	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>
Neddicky	<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>
Zitting Cisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>
Desert Cisticola	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>
Cloud Cisticola	<i>Cisticola textrix</i>
Pale-crowned Cisticola	<i>Cisticola cinnamomeus</i>
Wing-snapping Cisticola	<i>Cisticola ayresii</i>
Tawny-flanked Prinia	<i>Prinia subflava</i>
Black-chested Prinia	<i>Prinia flavicans</i>
Karoo Prinia	<i>Prinia maculosa</i>
Drakensberg Prinia	<i>Prinia hypoxantha</i>
Bar-throated Apalis	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>
Rufous-eared Warbler	<i>Malcorus pectoralis</i>
Grey-backed Camaroptera	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>
Barred Wren-Warbler	<i>Calamonastes fasciolatus</i>
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>
Green-capped Eremomela	<i>Eremomela scotops</i>
Burnt-necked Eremomela	<i>Eremomela usticollis</i>
Sylviid Babblers (Sylviidae)	
Chestnut-vented Warbler	<i>Curruca subcoerulea</i>
White-eyes (Zosteropidae)	
Cape White-eye	<i>Zosterops virens</i>
Laughingthrushes & Allies (Leiothrichidae)	
Arrow-marked Babbler	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>
Southern Pied Babbler	<i>Turdoides bicolor</i>
Hartlaub's Babbler	<i>Turdoides hartlaubii</i>
Black-faced Babbler	<i>Turdoides melanops</i>
Sugarbirds (Promeropidae)	
Cape Sugarbird	<i>Promerops cafer</i>
Gurney's Sugarbird – NT	<i>Promerops gurneyi</i>
Starlings, Rhabdornises (Sturnidae)	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common Myna	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>
Common Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>
Wattled Starling	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>
Cape Starling	<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>
Greater Blue-eared Starling	<i>Lamprotornis chalybaeus</i>
Meves's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis mevesii</i>
Burchell's Starling	<i>Lamprotornis australis</i>
Pied Starling	<i>Lamprotornis bicolor</i>
Violet-backed Starling	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>
Red-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>
Pale-winged Starling	<i>Onychognathus naboroupp</i>
Oxpeckers (Buphagidae)	
Yellow-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i>
Red-billed Oxpecker	<i>Buphagus erythrorynchus</i>
Thrushes (Turdidae)	
Groundscraper Thrush	<i>Turdus litsitsirupa</i>
Olive Thrush	<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>
Kurrichane Thrush	<i>Turdus libonyana</i>
Karoo Thrush	<i>Turdus smithi</i>
Chats, Old World Flycatchers (Muscicapidae)	
Kalahari Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas paena</i>
White-browed Scrub Robin	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>
Chat Flycatcher	<i>Agricola infuscatus</i>
Ashy Flycatcher	<i>Fraseria caerulescens</i>
Southern Black Flycatcher	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>
Fiscal Flycatcher	<i>Sigelus silens</i>
Marico Flycatcher	<i>Bradornis mariquensis</i>
African Dusky Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>
Spotted Flycatcher	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>
White-browed Robin-Chat	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>
White-throated Robin-Chat	<i>Dessonornis humeralis</i>
Cape Robin-Chat	<i>Dessonornis caffer</i>
Cape Rock Thrush	<i>Monticola rupestris</i>
African Stonechat	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>
Buff-streaked Chat	<i>Campicoloides bifasciatus</i>
Mocking Cliff Chat	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>
Ant-eating Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla formicivora</i>
Mountain Chat	<i>Myrmecocichla monticola</i>
Herero Chat	<i>Namibornis herero</i>
Capped Wheatear	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>
Familiar Chat	<i>Oenanthe familiaris</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Sunbirds (Nectariniidae)	
Collared Sunbird	<i>Hedydipna collaris</i>
Orange-breasted Sunbird	<i>Anthobaphes violacea</i>
Amethyst Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>
Scarlet-chested Sunbird	<i>Chalcomitra senegalensis</i>
Malachite Sunbird	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>
Southern Double-collared Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>
Marico Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>
White-bellied Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris talatala</i>
Dusky Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris fuscus</i>
Old World Sparrows, Snowfinches (Passeridae)	
Cape Sparrow	<i>Passer melanurus</i>
Great Sparrow	<i>Passer motitensis</i>
Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	<i>Passer diffusus</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Weavers, Widowbirds (Ploceidae)	
Red-billed Buffalo Weaver	<i>Bubalornis niger</i>
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>
Sociable Weaver	<i>Philetairus socius</i>
Scaly-feathered Weaver	<i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>
Thick-billed Weaver	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>
Cape Weaver	<i>Ploceus capensis</i>
Holub's Golden Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthops</i>
Southern Brown-throated Weaver	<i>Ploceus xanthopterus</i>
Southern Masked Weaver	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>
Village Weaver	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>
Red-billed Quelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>
Yellow-crowned Bishop	<i>Euplectes afer</i>
Southern Red Bishop	<i>Euplectes orix</i>
Yellow Bishop	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>
Fan-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes axillaris</i>
White-winged Widowbird	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>
Red-collared Widowbird	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>
Long-tailed Widowbird	<i>Euplectes progne</i>
Waxbills, Munias & Allies (Estrildidae)	
Bronze Mannikin	<i>Spermestes cucullata</i>
Sweet Waxbill	<i>Coccyzygia melanotis</i>
Black-faced Waxbill	<i>Brunhilda erythronotos</i>
Common Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>
Quailfinch	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>

Common Name	Scientific Name
Cut-throat Finch	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>
Red-headed Finch	<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>
Violet-eared Waxbill	<i>Granatina granatina</i>
Blue Waxbill	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>
Green-winged Pytilia	<i>Pytilia melba</i>
Red-billed Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>
Jameson's Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>
Brown Firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta nitidula</i>
Indigobirds, Whydahs (Viduidae)	
Purple Indigobird	<i>Vidua purpurascens</i>
Village Indigobird	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>
Pin-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua macroura</i>
Shaft-tailed Whydah	<i>Vidua regia</i>
Long-tailed Paradise Whydah	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>
Wagtails, Pipits (Motacillidae)	
Cape Wagtail	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>
African Pied Wagtail	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>
Cape Longclaw	<i>Macronyx capensis</i>
African Pipit	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>
Buffy Pipit	<i>Anthus vaalensis</i>
Yellow-breasted Pipit – VU	<i>Anthus chloris</i>
Finches, Euphonias (Fringillidae)	
Forest Canary	<i>Crithagra scotops</i>
Black-throated Canary	<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>
Cape Siskin	<i>Crithagra totta</i>
Yellow Canary	<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>
Streaky-headed Seedeater	<i>Crithagra gularis</i>
Cape Canary	<i>Serinus canicollis</i>
Buntings (Emberizidae)	
Lark-like Bunting	<i>Emberiza impetuani</i>
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>
Cape Bunting	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>
Golden-breasted Bunting	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>
Total seen	409
Total heard only	6
Total recorded	415

Mammal List – Following Mammalwatching.com (November 2025)

Common Name	Scientific Name
Hyraxes (Procaviidae)	
Rock Hyrax	<i>Procavia capensis</i>
Old World Monkeys (Cercopithecidae)	
Vervet Monkey	<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>
Chacma Baboon	<i>Papio ursinus</i>
Galagos (Galagidae)	
Southern Lesser Galago	<i>Galago moholi</i>
Hares and Rabbits (Leporidae)	
Scrub Hare	<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>
Squirrels (Sciuridae)	
Eastern Gray Squirrel (Introduced)	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Smith's Bush Squirrel	<i>Paraxerus cepapi</i>
South African Ground Squirrel	<i>Geosciurus inauris</i>
Canids (Canidae)	
Black-backed Jackal	<i>Lupulella mesomelas</i>
Felids (Felidae)	
Cheetah - VU	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>
Leopard - VU	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
Mongoose (Herpestidae)	
Yellow Mongoose	<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>
Common Slender Mongoose	<i>Herpestes sanguineus</i>
Common Dwarf Mongoose	<i>Helogale parvula</i>
Hyaenas (Hyaenidae)	
Spotted Hyena	<i>Crocuta crocuta</i>
Rhinoceroses (Rhinocerotidae)	
White Rhinoceros	<i>Ceratotherium simum</i>
Equines (Equidae)	
Plains Zebra	<i>Equus quagga</i>
Bovids (Bovidae)	

Common Name	Scientific Name
Impala	<i>Aepyceros melampus</i>
Hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>
Black Wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes gnou</i>
Blue Wildebeest	<i>Connochaetes taurinus</i>
Bontebok	<i>Damaliscus pygargus</i>
Springbok	<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>
Damara Dik-dik	<i>Madoqua damarensis</i>
Steenbok	<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>
Bush Duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>
Gemsbok	<i>Oryx gazella</i>
Klipspringer	<i>Oreotragus oreotragus</i>
Southern Lechwe	<i>Kobus leche</i>
Rhebok	<i>Pelea capreolus</i>
Nyala	<i>Tragelaphus angasii</i>
Common Eland	<i>Tragelaphus oryx</i>
Greater Kudu	<i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i>
Southern Bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus sylvaticus</i>
Giraffes and Okapi (Giraffidae)	
Southern Giraffe	<i>Giraffa giraffa</i>
Suids (Suidae)	
Common Warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i>
Hippopotamuses (Hippopotamidae)	
Common Hippopotamus - VU	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i>
Total seen	37